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of the survey, contains reports on the country west of lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, with notes on the geology of Lake Winnipeg, by Mr. Robert Bell; a report on the country between the Upper Assineboine River and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, by Mr. J. W. Spencer; a report of much general interest on explorations in British Columbia, by Mr. James Richardson; and a report on geological observations in New Brunswick in 1874, by Prof. L. W. Bailey and Mr. G. F. Matthew. Other reports of economic interest follow. The staff of the director consists of ten geological explorers, and the total annual appropriation for this important survey is only \$45,000, "a sum not greater than is granted for similar purposes by many single States in the neighboring Union."

THE WALRUS FORMERLY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. — In a collection of fossil bones from the Ashley phosphate beds near Charleston, S. C., Dr. Leidy identifies a complete tusk of the walrus, indicating a still farther point south for the extension of this animal than had been previously known, Virginia (at least Martha's Vineyard) having been, we believe, the farthest point southward where it had previously been found. Associated with this tusk were the skull of a manatee, a tooth of the *Megatherium*, and the bones of a number of new species of cetaceans, among them a huge tooth of a form allied to the sperm whale, and probably the same as those from the Crag formation of Antwerp, ascribed to *Dinorthis*.

MORE FOSSIL BIRDS. — The bones of two species of a bird like the diver, and also with affinities to Professor Marsh's cretaceous genus *Hesperornis*, have been discovered by Professor Seeley in the chalk formation of England.

GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION.

NEWS FROM STANLEY. — This enterprising explorer, after a long silence, during which much anxiety had been felt about him, writes from the district of Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The letters received and published in the *New York Herald*, are five in number, and contain a narrative of Stanley's voyages, land journeys, and adventures from June, 1875, when he was last heard from, to April 26, 1876, when he was within fifteen days' march of Ujiji. The first, written July 29, 1875, gives an account of his voyage from M'tesa's capital to his camp at the southern end of Victoria Lake, near the Shimeeyu River. He not only encountered violent and dangerous storms, but he and his party narrowly escaped massacre at the hands of the savage natives of Bumbireh, a large island on the western side of the lake. The second letter, written seventeen days later, describes his return, with his whole party, to Uganda (M'tesa's kingdom), and the punishment inflicted on the savages of Bumbireh by the way. An interval of five months elapsed before his third letter was written. During this period, by the friendly aid of

M'tesa, who furnished him with a large escort of Uganda spearmen, he crossed the country to the Albert Lake, traversing the lofty, mountainous region of Gambaragara, which was only seen by Speke in the distance. The latter estimated the altitude of the highest peak at ten thousand feet above the sea; but Stanley scaled the highlands dividing the two great lakes, and there discovered a new tribe of natives, of whom we only learn as yet that they are "pale-faced." This expression must not be taken too literally, yet the discovery is of very great interest in an ethnological point of view.

No dates are given of this journey, but Stanley appears to have reached the Albert Lake in December last. He encamped on a large bay or inlet, to which he gave the name of the Princess Beatrice, and after a short stay returned to Uganda without having made any navigation of the lake. This fact probably explains why M. Gessi, in April of this year, failed to obtain any news of Stanley's visit. The letter describing the journey was dated from Kawanga, near M'tesa's capital, on the 18th of January last. The next news is from Kanfurra, a point not yet located on the maps, March 26th. It is probably somewhere in the dominions of King Rumanika, who showed such favor to Speke and Grant, for Stanley speaks of having explored the Kageera River, a western tributary of the Victoria, the lake called Windermere by Speke, and the hot springs of Karagwe. The fifth and last letter was written on the 24th of April, in the now familiar region of Unyamwezi, and within easy reach of the little port of Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where Stanley met Livingstone. His intention was to reach the northern extremity of the lake, and then cross to the southern end of the Albert Nyanza, thereby definitely settling another important geographical question. He was in good health, and still amply provided with men and supplies. — *New York Tribune*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF LAKE ALBERT NYANZA. — At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a letter from General Stone, on The Circumnavigation of the Lake Albert Nyanza, by M. Gessi, was read. The points of importance in M. Gessi's paper were that Lake Albert Nyanza is one hundred and forty miles long and fifty broad, and that in the east there is a river flowing into the lake which is now confidently believed to be one of the sources of the Nile. This, Sir R. Alcock said, was a most important result of M. Gessi's expedition, as it made it quite clear that the White Nile issued from the Lake Albert Nyanza. Sir Samuel Baker had written to him (Sir R. Alcock) indorsing the importance of M. Gessi's discoveries, which had established a fact that for eighteen centuries had baffled all the geographers of the world.